NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH QUESTION.

News Important, but of a Less Belligerent

Character. Augmentation of the Austrian Troops in Italy.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA

Great Excitement of the British at Shanghai.

Americans Accused of Assisting the Emperor.

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

Weather and Crops Favorable.

BREADSTUFFS DECLINED.

Short Passage of the Arabia.

&c., &c., &c.

HALIPAX TRINGRAPH OFFICE, Woodnesday, July 6, 1853. The Reyal Mail steamship America, Captain Lang, from Liverpeol on Saturday, June 25, arrived at this port en route for Boston, at half past six o'clock this morning. She brings ninety-six through pessengers.
On 80th June, off Glory Island, the America spoke

screw steamer, supposed the City of Manchester.

The America sailed from Halifax at half past 9 A. M.

with a light west wind, for Boston, where she will be due From the officers of the America we learn that the Roya

Mail steamship Arabia, Captain Judkins, from New York, on Wednesday, June 15, at half past 12 P. M., arrived a Liverpool at 10 o'clock A. M. on Saturday, June 25, thus accomplishing the passage in about nine days and sixteen and a half hours, meantime.

Under the influence of more peaceful advices from the

Continent, the Cotton Market had rallied, and the sales of the week foot up 57,000 bales at full, and in some cases at slightly increased prices.

A succession of several days of very fine weather had sensibly affected the breadstuffs market, and the transactions going forward were very limited at reduc-

sentially the same as at the date of our previous advices. The political news from the continent is not of a deci aracter in regard to the difficulties between Rusmis and Turkey, but all appearances are favorable to a

The Porte fermally rejected the Czar's last ultimatum on the 16th of June.

Affairs in Great Britain: PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES-THE NUNNERIHS, ETC.

A long debate took place in the House of Commons, on the 22d June, on the bill for the inspection of nunneries Sir R. Inglis moved its second reading. Mr. Phinn moved an amendment, that it be referred to a committee for a The government of India had been discussed two nights,

and resulted in a further adjournment. Nothing else interest has transpired. RUSSO-TURKISH AFFAIRS-THE COMBINED FLEET

Respecting the Turkish crisis, the prevailing opinion still is, that the combined fleet will enter the Dar consequent on Russia occupying the Danubian provinces that Austria will then offer to mediate, and negotiation will be commenced, with no disinclination on the part o any power to an honorable arrangement, and that the crisis will terminate pacifically for the present. In the

meantime, however, public affairs are materially dis

AID FOR THE NEGRO COLLEGE IN BERMUDA. A public meeting, was held on the 20th at Almack's on, to aid the Berkley Negro College at Bermuda. The Farl of Shaftesbury and Rev. R Arde (colored) spoke. Judge Halliburton said the college required the to exacte their prejudice nor to incur their hostility. His remarks were coldly received

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.
The Illustrated London News has a picture stand presented by a Surrey congregation t Beecher Stowe. Beecher Stowe.

A private exploring yacht, the Dolphin, sails from Portmouth to investigate the mineral discoveris made in Greenland by Lundt, a Danish traveller, to whom the king has given the privilege of mining.

General Summer was presented at the drawing room to

the Queen.
The cotton operatives at Blackburne and Darwen

threaten to strike
Garston, a new port on the river Mersey, has been The crops throughost Ireland indicate an early barvest

The French Empire. MINISTERIAL CHANGES-DEPARTMENTS CONSOLI

Some changes are announced in the ministry. The office of General of Police is suppressed, and its functi united to the Ministry of the Interior. M Maupras is appointed a Senator.

The Ministry of Agriculture is re-established, to which the functions of the Ministry of Public works will be attached, with M. Magne for Minister.

STRANGE RUMORS RELATIVE TO THE TURKISH DIPPIthe Emperor intends to submit the question of peace or

war with Russia, to a vote of the people. On the other hand it was rumored, but not authenticated, that the French government had a copy of the Russian Manifesto ten days since, and, in conjunction with England, had recommended the Porte to accede to its terms, in the form of a note, instead of a treaty. If this be so, the business is at once settled.

REGULATION OF THE BONAPARTE FAMILY. The Moniteur contains a decree of several columns, regulating the affairs of the Bonaparte family. The Emperor assumes to be the tole master of the family. His consent is necessary to make a marriage, or a divorce, of any Bonaparte. No Bonaparte mut go further than accounty five leagues from home without permission, and the Emperor may punish them by arrest or exile.

BURIAL OF THE POPE'S NUNCIO. or Gernbaldi, the Pope's Nuncio, had been to geat pomp, all the foriegn ministers assist funeral.

FOREIGN MINISTERS APPOINTED.

M. Maupres had been appointed minister to Naples, and Adolphe Barott to Brussels.

MEUTRALITY RELATIVE TO RUSSO-TURKISH DISPUTE It is now understood that in its late note, the Berlin Othinet takes a neutral attitude, and cautiously refrains from approving the conduct of the Czar, although the family relations between the reigning families of Prussis ssia embarrasses the action of the former .. THE CROPS-WOOL FAIR.

Agricultural reports from Posen, East Prussia, and the

Silesian districts, are highly favorable.

The Berlin wool fair had closed. Prices ruled high

ANOTHEE INSURECTION A PARELLED.

The Government of Freeburg had called out the civil guard, in fear of another insurrection.

LARGE AUSTRIAN FORCE IN LOMBARDY, ETC. Considerable excitement appearing in Lombardy and Central Italy from the prospect of war in the East, and Mazz'ni being again reported in Switzerland, Austria has

It is reported that the Swiss troops in the king's pay will be withdrawn, by orders from the Republic.

Another miracle-working Virgin Mary is announced.

THE DIPPICULTY WITH TURKEY—THE COWTEN
PLATED OCCUPATION OF THE DANUBIAN PRO
VINCES—THE POLICY OF THE CZAR, ETC.

A statement from Si. Petersburg of the 14th ult., that no provinces would be taken until an answer from the refusing the final ultimatum be received—kept matters in protracted suspense. The time allowed for acceptance the 24th the following despatch in protracted suspense. The time above to a bad expired, and on the 25th the following despatch

The ultimatum is finally rejected by the Forte.

The policy of Russia is surmised to be to exhaust the esources of Turkey, by causing on immense outlay for signers.

defence.

It has been several times reported during the week that the Russians had entered Moldavia, and were proceeding to Bucharist. On the Danube the plains were overflowed, and the meuths of the rivers so encumbered with sand, that the commander of the flotilla had declared the attempt dangerous.

The Emperor reviewed the Baltic fleet at Cronstadt, on the 12th.

Menschikoff is named Governor of Crimes.

Advices from Odessa of the 5th ult, say that prices of grain had risen, owing to purchases made for the Russian troops.

roops.

From Stillen, we learn that the Riga iron merchants have cancelled their orders to export grain, and are now purchasing for import.

THE REPLY OF THE FOREIGN AMBASSADORS TO THE PASHA, CONCERNING MENSOHIKOFF'S DHMANDS. PASHA, CONCERNING MENSCHIKOFF'S DEMANDS.
The following was the reply sent by the four Ambassadors to the Pashs, when consulted in the first instance
respecting the demand of Menschikoff, of May 21, 1853:—
The representatives of Great Britain, France, Austria,
and Prussia, in reply to the desire expressed by his Excellency, Reschid Pashs to learn their views of the draft of a
note commenced by Prince Menschikoff, are of opinion that,
on a question which touches so nearly the liberty of action
and sovereinty of his Majesty, the Sultan, his Excellency,
Reschid Pashs, is the best judge of the course which oughs
to be adopted; and they do not consider themselves authorized to give any advice on the subject.

[Signed.] RENCLIFFE,

E. DEKLETCE,

WILDINGRUCK.

THE PRIVILEGES OF CHRISTIANS ENLY, ARGUE.

THE PRIVILEGES OF CHRISTIANS ENLARGED. The hattechoff, enlarging the privileges of Christians was formally delivered to the Greek patriarch on the 7th, was fermany delivered to the Greek patriards on the its, at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. A copy was previously communicated to the Russian Minister, and by him forwarded to Menschikoff. This gives color to the report mentioned under France, that the great powers had recommended concession in the form of a note.

AUSTRIAN AND BRITISH ENVOYS.

Baron Bruck, the Austrian envoy, had arrived at Constantinople.

stantinople.

Earl Carlisle passed through Vienna on the 17th, with definite instructions for the British minister, Lord Red

definite instructions for the British minister, Lord Redcliffe, at Constantinople.

THE FEELING IN THE DANUBIAN PROVINCES.
The Paris Siccle reports that t=0 Turkish envoys had
interrogated the Hospodars of the Danuban provinces,
as to what course they would adopt if Russia invaded
the provinces. Gluke, who was Podar of Moldavia, promises to fall back on Turkish territory, with his government troops, and would probably do so The Podar of
Wallacha promises likewise, but from Russian intrigue
a morg his people, he might be unable.

FOLISH HUNGARIANS AND ITALIAN REFUGEES.
The Porte has declined the offers of service from Polish
Hungarian and Italian refugees, and will have only English or French efficers.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN ARABIA, ETC.
From Diddah, accounts say that late events at Constantinople have produced a profound sensation throughout Arabia. The pilgrims that are assembled at Mecca, and all the native tribes, wait but the signal to commence the war. Religious fanaticism has reached the boiling point.

An envy arrived oy arrived at Constantinople on the 6th from rekermy, Persia.
The Sultan's health is very delicate.

Highly Interesting from China. ALARM OF THE BRITISH AT SHANGHAI-AMERICANS

CHARGED WITH AIDING THE EMPEROR, ETC The Daily News, via Singapore, learns that at Shang enrolled volunteers for self-defence, and had landed guns from the ships. The American residents had also held a meeting, but with much apathy, merely appointing Mesers. Cunningham, Wetmore, and Warren a committee, to act if anything should occur.

The British agent, Sir George Bonham, was firm in his The British agent, Sir George Bonham, was firm in his resolve to preserve neutrality, but the Americans had given direct aid to the Chinese executive.

The armed brig Science, manned by Americans, and chartered by the Imperialits, attempted to pass up the river Narkin, but grounded and became a total wreck.

The Susquehanna rigate also attempted to reach the city, but from want of water had to return.

Reports say that the whole American aquadron was going to the seat of war.

Nothing further of the progress of affairs is known.

Australla

GOLD AND COAL IN ABUNDANCE-RICH DISCOVERIES

IN NEW ZEALAND, ETC.

The news is only to the middle of March. However, it is believed the following items have not been hithertopublished:

The Melbourne mines continued productive. Gold was quoted at 76s.

An abundance of coal bad been discovered at Portland. A steamer had started up the Murray river, navigable for a thousand miles.

for a thousand miles.

The Burra Burra mines had resumed work,
Late news from New Zealand report rich gold
ries at Coromandel Bay, Auckland and Canterbucopper near Nelson.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Money continued plentiful. The English funds, though depressed by political events, have shown some buoyarcy. Consols closed on the 24th at 98% a 98% for money. Bar silver had advanced 3%; sales at 5s. 13% d. New dollars, 4s. 113% d. Standard gold, 77s. 9d.

dollars, 4s. 11%d. Standard gold, 17s. vd.

AMERICAN RECURITIES.

Messrs. Bell & Co. report business during the week almost at a stard still, being influenced by dollness in other branches of the market. Messrs. Baring Brothers mention no charge: the demand was still limited, but prices were supported. The only sale of importance was in Virginia sixes, at 90 ex div. Other quotations are unaltered.

THE FARIS BOURSE.

The Bourse, on the 24th closed firm. Three-per-Cents
77. Four and a-balf per Cents, 101f.75. Bank, 268f.

77f. Four and a half per Cents, 10ff.75. Bank, 268f.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Eastern difficulties and operatives' strikes had counteracted the favorable influence of the American advices, per Europa and Atlantic. There had, however, been a good demand from the trade, which holders met freely, at late quotations for qualities below middling, middling and better qualities of American, there was a bardening lately, until quotations advanced 1-10d a ½d. Fair was scarce and in few hands. The week's asies footed up 56,980 bales, including 8,010 on speculation, and 7,440 for experts. The following are the authorized quotations:—

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

The weather was propitions, and the crops luxuriant. Breadstuffs of all brads were insaimate, and wheat was quotted at 2d. decline. Brown. Shipley & Co. quote white at 6s. 8d. a 7s. 3d.; red, 6s. 3d. a 6s. 8d.; while Dennistown & Co. and Richardson Brothers quote white at 7s. 4d a 7s. 6d. Flour was slow of sale, at 6d. decline. Richardson quotes Western at 24s. a 24s. 2d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 24s. 6d. a 25s.; Ohio, 24s. a 25s.; sour, 21s. a 22s. 6d. Corn unsaleable at 30s. for white; and 31s. for yellow. Outst dull, at previous rates.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef was quite reglected, except some triffing sales for immediate wants; prices were nominal. The imports continued and prices were tending downwards for all but first class brands. Prime mess was quoted at 93s. 6d. a 106s.; erdinary, 8cs. a 90s. For pork there was a moderate inquiry, and freely met; vestero, 70s. a 75s.; eastern held at 77s. 6d., and nominally quoted at 80s. Bacou moderate sales at 45s. a £2s., but 47s. was the general price paid for lair quality; short middles and shoulders were lower, selling at 22s a 34s. There had been considerable sales of lard, American quoted firm at 50s. a 50s. Cheese unaltered. Capadian butter sells as it arrives at 66s.

Firsterrs—But little variation. Dead weight to New York was rather more plentiful. Rates steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET. LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Frequency—But little variation. Dead weight to New York was rather more plentiful. Rates steady.

Ashes, dull; a retail inquiry, at about 27s. 6d. for pots and pearls. Beeswax firm, at 17s. 6d., with sales of 2 tons. Rosh in good demand; 2 500 bbls. sold at 4s. 6d. a 10s. a 12s. Turpentine steady, at 12s.; sales 200 bbls. Sphits were rather lower, selling at 48s. 6d. a 49s. 0lts—Palm in better! request; 1 000 tons fetched £34; a £34 10s. on the spot to £35 to arrives 6 tons of pale seal sold at £32; rape in moderate demand, at 34s. 6s. a 35s. Quercitron bark very dull; arrives from Baltimore, ex. shin, brought 7s. 1d. a 7s. 13; d.; Philadelphia, Ss. 6 at retail. Coversed—Buyers at 40s., to hold. Linseed Cake—Uschanged. Rice—In fair demand, at steady prices; sales of 150 tierces, at 24s. a 28s. 6d. for good quality. Sugar—Lage sales of foreign affoat, in anticipation of a reduction of the duty in July. 4 000 bags Paraba and Pernam brought 32s. 0d. a 33s. Coffee—A rair demand for all ordinary descriptions, at about previous rates. Tes.—A good business doing in Congous, at 1s. 3d. a 1s. 7d; common quiet; green sold at full rates. Tallow—In improved demand, sales at 48s. 6d. Dyewoods—Small transactions at unchanged prices.

Barlog Brothers report coffee as quiet at about previous rates, in continental ports in was firm, but not much doing; sugar closed firmly at 6d. dearer for West Loid; in certimental ports baldars were firms, but buyers heat alod. Molasses—More sellers than buyers; tur-

John Athya & Co. report breadstuffs without aunimation. Provisions generally ruled quiet. Tallow brisk at the previous advance. Lard is, higher; stock light and shipments recommended. Oils unchanged. Rosin, a little demand at unchanged rates. Tar is in request at 18s. for good smearing. Ashes quiet but not lower. Rice in request at 24s.

Political useasiness, and the ussatisfactory character fite India and China accounts, had almost put a stop o export orders, but there was a good home demand.

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HAVRE MARKET.

Sales of cotten for the week, to the Elst inclusive, 11, 154
bales, exclusive of deliveries from ship: imports 316
bales; stock, 117 866. New Orleans tree ordinaire is quoted at 98f; Mobiles 90f.; Uplands \$7f. Asbes lauguid.
Coffee firm, but demand moderate. Rice within the last
fortnight better supported, and the supply of Carolina
being limited, has advanced from 30f. to 33f. 5c. per 50
bill, duty paid. Sugar dull and nominal. Tea, the pub
lic sales nave not been brisk; superior qualities chiefly
attracted buyers. Lard neglected. Tallow soares; sales
of Buenos Ayres at 64f. Cotton to day (Wednesday 22d.)
rather dull, but prices.unchanged. Prices of grain in the
principal markets are two francs higher on the week.

Passengers by the America.

Mr Clark and lady, Mr Shaen, lady, infant and nurse; Mr Sears, lady, infant and two nurses; Mr Owen and lady, Mr Betts, lady, thant and two nurses; Mr Owen and lady, Mr Betts, lady, two children and nurse; Mr Gowing, lady, six children and sevrant; Mrs Clark, Mrs Shae, Mrs Litchfield, Mrs Thompson, Mesurs Rosenwold, Howe, Hampton, Hallan, Mr. Crosby, Mrs Coardy, Mrs Winstanley and servant, Britchfield, Mrs Thompson, Mesurs Rurse, Carpington, Glidilan, Nesbit, Shaffer, Milward and friend, Michahm. Pearson, Sparks, Barchaw, Janson, Howe, Pratt, Inches, Pratt, Rosenfeldt, Lorgen, Callender, Lawrence, Quinn, Blatthew and servant, Appleton. Davis, Clark, Silabee, Sunbeam, Callie, Clapp, Legrain, Tiffin, Jackson, Champe, Bonet, Lancha, oblid and nurse, Hernland, Knoble, Salumsky, Simons, Miler, Stephens, Briggs, Kennedy, Henderson, Kenedy, Nelson, Smith, Mason, Dewery, Schuff Castle, Whitaker, Hulton, Brown, Jackson, Thomas, Lane and lady, Capt McKenzie, and the Bishop of Quebec.

Shipping: Intelligence.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arr from NYork—Guiseppind, at Marseilles; Caroline, at Cuxhaven; Wieland, at Bremen; 20th, Meta, at Cuxhaven; Herman August, Edward, at Texel; 22d, Andrew Foster, at Liverpool.

Arr from Charleston—20th, Catharine, at Nantas; 12th, Maria, at Wolgaust: 15th, Kentor, at Ottenbury.

Arr from New Orleans—21st, Mattonna, at Queenstown; Prederick.

Arr from Savadnah—20th, Victoria, off the Start.
Arr from New Orleans—21st, Mattonna, at Queenstown;
Frederick, —; 22d, Golooda, and Sami Lawrence,
Liverpool; 18th. St Zein, Wiltshire, Bremsn; 8th, Fanny,
at Naples; 10th. Naide, at Coontadt; 22d. Denmark, is
the Clyde; 23d. Picetaqua; 24th, Yankee Blade, T H Perkins. Essex: Greeada, and South Carolina, at Liverpool.
Sid for NYork—Sami Appleton, from Gravesend; Monson, and Alpha, Bristol; Calumbine, Hawe; Jennie Paine.
Caroliff; Jane Walah, Marine, Liverpool; Edw Everett, and
Victoria, Antwerp; 24th, Universe, Henry Clay, and New
World, Liverpool.
Sid for Boston—23d, Star of Empire; 24th, Levant, from
Liverpool.

BUSINESS IN THE N. Y. LEGISLATURE.

EXCITEMENT IN THE ASSEMBLY.

RUSSELL SMITH NOT SPEAKER, PRO TEM

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON CITY.

The Convention of Colored Folks at Syracuse,

Sec. Affairs in Albany.

NO QUORUM IN THE SENATE—SCARCITY OF MEMBERS IN THE HOUSE—EXCITEMENT RELATIVE TO THE ELECTION OF BUSSELL SMITH AS SPEAKER PRO TEM .- ARREST OF AN ESCAPED CONVICT, ETC.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK BERALD. ALBANY, July 6, 1853. The Legislature was not prepared for action this morn ing. In the Senate there were only thirteen membe present, and an adjournment until to morrow, for want of a quorum, immediately took place. There will proba-bly be a sufficient number in attendance in the morning to enter upon the consideration of the Supply bill, and

the other bills remaining undecided. The House met, and only forty members of the one hundred and twenty-eight were present. Nothing could be done. A motion was made to adjourn. Lost. Another to take a recess—decided out of order. A call of successor will shortly be disclosed. imprisen themselves for an indefinite period, while the Sergeant at Arms was despatched after the missing mem-

Sergeant at Arms was despatched after the missing members. So the motion was lost. By common consent, business was suspended until one o'clock, when the Speaker entertained a motion to take a recess until four P. M. At that hour a quorum appeared, and the journal of Friday was read by the clerk

Mr. P. W. Rose, from St. Lawrence, rose and made a motion to correct the journal of that day, by striking out so much thereof as relates to the election of Russell Smith, as Speaker pro tem of the House. This movement struck many members and others with surprise, and Mr. Shaw, Daniel B. Taylor and others, inquired the reason why such a motion was made.

struck many members and others with surprise, and Mr. Shaw. Daniei B. Taylor and others, inquired the reason why such a motion was made.

Mr. Smith presided over the House during a large portion of the session of Friday afteracon; and as no question had been raised at that time, inquiries were made why objections were now made.

Mr. Rose, Mr. Loomis, Mr. Champlin contended that there was no legal election; that Mr. Burroughs had no right to make the motion—had no right to declare the motion carried, and coasequently Mr. Smith was not regularly elected.

The Speaker stated that he came in the house some five or six minutes after the chair was taken by Mr. Smith, and permitted him to occupy it for about an hour, during which time the business of legislation proceeded with parismentary order. Those who sustained the motion contended that the Clerk of the House was the proper person who should have put the question, instead of Mr. Burroughs.

A very lengthy debate ensued, in which Messrs. D. B. Taylor, shaw, Clarp, Sessions, and others contended that the journal was correct, and Mr. Russell Smith was correct; elected speaker pro teas, for the remainder of the session. Messrs. Champlin, Loomis, Patterson, and others contaceded for the obliteration from the journal of all, proceedings relative to this matter, as it was all, they contended, nothing but a practical joke.

The debate was continued to a late hour, when the vote was finally taken, and the journal was altered as proposed.

proposed.

Luther Psymyra, who escaped from the Albany jail some two weeks since, was yesterday arrested by Capt. Morgan, of this city, at Coxackia, as he entered on board a steamboat. He is charged with the offence of passing counterfeit money, and a seward of one hundred dollars was offered for his apprehension. He will be conveyed to Cannadaigua, the prison in this city not being considered sufficiently secure.

DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD-FROM THE REGULAR NEWSPAPER AGENT.

The following is a list of the Directors to day elected for the Central railroad:—Erastus Corning, of Albany; John V. L. Pruyn, of do.; Ezekiel C. Macintosb, of do.; Russell Sage. of Troy; Alonzo C. Page, of Schenectady; D. Wager, of Utica; John Wilkinson, of Syracuse; Horace White, do.; John H Chedell, of Auburn; Heary B. Gibson, of Canaudaigua; Joseph Field, of Rochester; Azariah Boody,

Canadangua; Joseph Freia, of Rochester; Azanan Bacdy, of do.; Dean Richmond, of Buffalo.

The Board will probably organize to morrow, when, rumor says, E. Corning will be chosen President; D Richmond Vice President, and John V. L. Pruyn Secretary and Tressurer.

The Hendrickson murder case has gone to the jury. NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

The Sepate was compelled to adjourn over till to mor row for want of a quorum.

ALBANY, July 6, 1853. No quorum appeared in the House during the fore-toes, and consequently no busisness could be transacted. AFTERNOON SESSION.

to their names, a sufficient number for the transaction o business.

RUSSELL SMITH'S ELECTION AS SPEARER PRO. TEX.—EXCITING DESIGN.

Mr. P. W. ROSE (dem.) of St. Lawrence, desired to amend the journal of Friday last, so far as the election of Russell Smith as Speaker pro. tem. was conceined. He knew nothing of any such motion or election.

Mr. Ctapp (whig), of Erie, hoped the House would consider well shether it did elect Mr. Smith a Speaker before abanging its journal. It was important that it be knewn

whether the processo, ogs of the House at that time were a mere farce, or the rea ular proceedings of a deliberative body.

Mr. P. W. Rose venture, the assertion that no such motion was put. If elected at all, he must have been by a few in a corner.

Mr. Strawart (whig.) of Diraware heard a motion at that time that Russell Smith twice the chair, and heard

that time that Russell Smith take the chair, and neard it put.

Mr. S. S. Serrii, (dem.) of Queen, explained how as a joke he first took the chair, and that at first he understood that Mr. Russell Smith was elected or called to the chair in the same spirit.

Mr. D. B. Tatton, (dem.) of N. Y., also explained. Ho said Mr. Burroughs made the motion, and put it is a clear voice.

The Spranker explained how, upon coming into the chamber, he found Mr. Russell Smith in the shair—way somewhat surprised. By a recognition, intended to signify to him that he desired him to continue. Est did not take the chair until some time after. After such recognition by the Speaker, which was equivalent to an appointment, the validity of the proceedings could not be questioned. The only question was upon the preliminary proceedings.

tion by the Speaker, which was equivalent to an appointment, the validity of the proceedings could not be passitioned. The only question was upon the preliminary proceedings.

Mr. P. W. Roex—Did he put it in the affirmative and negative, both?

Mr. D. B. TAYLOR—I am confident he did, in a plais voice. He thought the matter could be settled at once, as soon as Mr. Burroughs returned. The proceedings were dignified and correct, and should not be stricken from the journal without sufficient reason. Because a single member did not the art the motion, it was no sufficient reason for denying the validity of the proceedings. Mr. D. B. TAYLOR saw no object in the motion, nor anything to be sained by a change of the Journal. The proceedings had been regarded as genuine.

Mr. Shaw. (dem.) of New York, also wanted to know what there was to do in the matter? One gentleman says he did not hear the appointment. This need make no difference. A question may arise whether the placing of Mr. Smith in the chair was regular. Ble thought it was not, as the motion was made by the individual offering it, when it belonged to the Clerk, who is in effect regarded as ex-officio Speaker. But it amounted to nothing, and he saw no necessity for raising this question.

Mr. D. B. TAYLOR thought the gentleman was wrong upon one point. The Clerk was not Speaker ex-officio after members were sworn in.

Mr. Fhaw thought by custom he was so.

Mr. Fenaw thought by custom he was so.

Mr. Fenaw thought by custom he was no.

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Mr. Bustom and the individual occupying the chair must be regarded as designated by law, and can, when duly elected, sign bills. A member has no authority to announce the fact of an absence of the Speaker, or to put the vote upon a motion to elect a speaker pro tem. He design of the House to elect a speaker pro tem. and the individual occupying the chair legally by virtue of appointment by the Speaker. He thought he should be recognized as occupying th

journal.

SPRAKER—The Chair, acting upon his own volition
might have done so, but deeming it a delicate point, h
preferred to let the House act its pleasure.

The Cherk did not enter the election of Speaker proten
upon the Journal, until requested to do se by Mr. Bur
vouches.

Mr. Shaw thought the entry since made upon the Journal must stand there, as it was a part of the proceedings of the House.

The debate was continued by several members, some of whom said they considered the election of Smith a joke Mr. D. B. Taylor alluded to the political aspect of the case, and urged upon his fellow national democrats to yield this point, as they had just come from Waterloo, and must not insist upon another victory. He doubted not all the barburners would vote to expunge. It was a contest between the two cliques.

After some remarks from Mr. KERNEDY the House adjourned.

APPOINTMENTS—THE NEW POSTAL ENVELOPES—AR RIVAL OF A NUNCIO—THE METROPOLITAN BAIL BOAD, ETC.

From Washington City.

Mr. Copeland, of New York, has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Navy, vice Mr. Stuart, resigned. Captain John Kain, of Indianapolis, has been appointed ed Route Agent upon the Madison, Indianapolis and Terre

It is stated that the appointment of the Boston Post master has been agreed upon, and that Mr. Gordon will, written to the department for permission to leave his advertisement off the prepared envelopes, excites a good

deal of amutement here. We are assured that he never had permission to put it on, and that the departmen

had permission to put it on, and that the department has promptly notified him that ne more envelopes will be received bearing his name.

Hon. D. T Disney, of Ohio, from present appearances, will be a prominent candidate for the speakership at the next session of Congress, in the House.

Archbishop Bedins, Nuncio to the Braxils, arrived here this evenicg, and is accompanied by the Rev. Mr Vertue, of the London mission, as English secretary. They stop at the National Hotel.

The Lines of this morning says government is taking energetic step. in regard to the fisheries, and the rights and interests of fishermen will be fully cared for.

The Republic says that the President will be accompanied in his visit to the Crystal Palace by Secretaries Guthrie and Davis, and Attorney General Cushing.

The subscriptions to the Metropolitae Railresd opened yesterday, and 10.000 shares, amounting to over half a million of dollars were taken. The subscribers will meet to elect directors on 28th July.

Another Fire at Oswego SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM-GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Oswego, July 6, 1853. Another fire broke out this morning, about one o'clock, in the 'arge hardware store establishment of Kinyon, Collins, & Co., in West Oswego. The upper sto-ries, occupied by three lodges of Odd Fellows and for law offices, were completely gutted. Kinyon and Co-saved their goods, though much broken and damaged by saved their goods, though much broken and damaged by water. Their loss on goods is about \$500. The loss on the building, which was owned by John Carpenter, is about \$1.500, which is covered by insurance. The Odd Fellows lose about \$2.000—insured. It is thought to have been the work of incendairies, and much consternation prevails on the subject.

The Oswego and United States Hotels were both on fire last evening and the City Hotel was likewise set on fire during the night; but no damage was done in either case.

TRENTON, July 6, 1853.

An argument was concluded to day, before the United States Circuit Court, Judge Grier presiding, on a motio made on behalf of John D. Hager, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. for an order to compel John R. Thomson, E. A. Stevens and others, formerly directors of the New Brunswic Steamboat and Canal Transportation Company, to produce certain books, said to contain the evidence of fraud

duce certain books, said to contain the evidence of fraud, by which Hager, a former stockholder, was unfairly dealt with in a settlement with said company, and also to open said settlement, with a view to a reassessment of the amount due him. The court granted the order.

The case of the ship Georgia, wrecked on Long Beach, Little Egg Harbor, on the 3d of Docembar, 1852, was finally closed, by a distribution of the said of said vessel to the libellant, Thomas Bond. The proceeds amounted to \$1,065, the whole of which was swallowed up in the cests of court, except \$29, which the libellant received. His claim was \$2,252.37.

The Cincionati Forgery Cases.

CINCINNATI, July 5, 1853 In the forgery trials the jury yesterday found Kissan guilty on the first count of the indictment, and Findle guilty on all. Findley made his escape, but it is repor ed that he has been retaken this me

There has occurred an accident on the Central Railros quence of the switch being out of order, and was thrown from the track. The coupling struck on a tie. The door was burst in, and one passenger severely injured. His name was D. H. Burdett. Nobody was killed, but many prodigiously frightened.

Departure of the Niagara from Boston.

Boston, July 6, 1853.

The royal mail steamship Niagara, Captain Leitch, sailed from this port, at noon to day, with one hundred and twenty-two passeages for Liverpool, and sixteen for Halifax. She tock out \$30,000 in gold ingots.

National Convention of Colored Men.

NO WHITE DELEGATES ADMITTED—THE ORGANIZATION—DECLARATION OF AUTHENTS BY PRED
DOUGLASS, ETC.

The National Convention of Colored Men assembled in his city to day. More than one hundred delegates are resent, representing towns, cities, and sectoties, in seve al States. Among them are many of the most promisen and best known colored men in the country.

The forenoon session was chiefly consumed in settling the question as to those who are entitled to seats. Dele

the convention, were admitted.

In the afternoon a formal organization was made—the

Rev. Dr. Pennington, of New York, being chosen President, with several Vice Presidents.

A business committee of nive, of whiteh Dr. T. McCuras Smith was chairman, was appointed, and reported resolutions to the convention.

Fred Douglass, Chairman of the Committee on the declaration of sentiments, read a long and well written address to the people of the United States.

The Convention attracted considerable attestion. Its deliberations are earnest, and occasionally tumultuous.

Release of Convloted Persons from the Conhecticus State Pricon.

[From the Hartford Times, July 5.]

A number of releases of convicts from the State
Prison were granted by the late Legislature, amounting in all to nine. We have collected the facts in
these cases, and deem them of sufficient general interest to present them to our readers. They follow
in their order:—

Michael Crowley, convicted of polygamy. He
lived in the town of Ellington. He married a-wife
in Ireland, from whom he became separated for a
time by the force of circumstances; and subsequently, believing her to be dead, as fully transpired in the
evidence, he came over to this country and married
again. The first wife, however, finally reappeared
and also came to America, where she met her husband and claimed him. The fact was thus clear of
his having two wives, and the Court was obliged so
to decide, but owing to the evident innocence of the
man his sentence was limited to two years—the
shortest period allowed for this offence by the law
He has served out half of his time, and now goosfree.

Dennis Kelly, from Litchfield county, sentenced to

free.

Dennis Kelly, from Litchfield county, sentenced to fourteen years. His crime was arson. He was convicted, thirteen years ago, of having set fire to an old and disreputable building, at the instigation of others. He was a boy at the time. His deportment throughout this long term of imprisonment has been commendable; and as he had already been confined for so long a time, it was deemed proper, under the circumstances of the case to cut off the remaining eighteen months of his punishment and free him. He is now as ignorant of all the ways of life as a child.

Nelson Mosier, from the same county, for passing counterfeit money, sentenced for eight years. He has served five years, and being completely broken down in health, it was the only means of prolonging his life even for a year. A desire to see his wife and children before he died, probably had something to do also with the favorable report of the committee. Solomon Nelson, for ten years, charged with aiding in a robbery. He is from Suffield, where the general sentiment of the people is for his release. He had served out half of his sentence, and is released mainly for the same reasons which governed the preceding case.

Robert Steel, from this city, convicted of attention. free.
Dennis Kelly, from Litchfield county, sentenced to

He had served out half of his sentence, and is released mainly for the same reasons which governed the preceding case.

Robert Steel, from this city, convicted of attempting to pass a forged check on the Connecticut River Bank. It was proved that he was not so much to blame as others who led him on, and the cashler of the bank, satisfied that he was unjustly imprisoned, was anxious for his release. He was sentenced for two years, and had been in prison eight months.

John Hayes, from New Haven, convicted of stealing, and sentenced for five years. He had served four years, and was liberated now on the ground first, that public sentiment in New Haven was for his release, and secondly, that it was the only means by which he could see his mother, who was not expected to live long.

Vincent H. Gunn convicted of manslaughter. This prisoner was from New Haven, where the crime for which he was imprisoned was committed. He was sentenced for ten, and had been in prison six years. The facts of the case were these. Coming home one night he found a man by the name of Davis in bed with his (Gunn's) wife, and demanded of him to get up and be off. Davis refused, and began to taunt and irritate him, whereupon Gunn seized a club and struck him on the head. Davis died of this wound some three days afterwards. The committee deemed the circumstances of the case sufficient to instify the

struck him on the head. Davis died of this wound some three days afterwards. The committee deemed the circumstances of the case sufficient to justify the release of Gunn at this time.

John W. Burke, of Darien, sentenced for seven years, convicted of an attempt at rape upon a little girl. It is quite clear that the prisoner is innocent, and that the charge was preferred against him by the father of the child through malice. The prosecuting attorney, at the time of the prisoner's conviction, expressed his belief that he was innocent, and it is now apparent that he was. He had been in prison two years. The circumstance which gave a coloring to the charge made against him was this:—

The prisoner Burke was a shoemaker. In the other it is now apparent that he was. He had been in prison two years. The circumstance which gave a coloring to the charge made against him was this:—The prisoner Burke was a shoemaker. In the other part of the house where he resided dwelt the family of a man who had sought on several occasions to annoy him without cause. At the time the alleged offence was committed the little girl came into Burke's shop, and in climbing on the top of some chairs, she fell upon the edge of a tub which the prisoner used to soak sole-leather in. Burke took the child in his arms, and carried her into her mother's apartment, where he left her. The father subsequently came into his shop, and demanded of him "what he was willing to give to settle?" "To settle? For what?" replied Burke. "For attempting to commit a rape on my little girl," was the answer. This attempt to impose upon himso incensed Burke, who was conscious of having committed no wrong, that he rushed upon the man and would have knocked him down had he not succeeded in making good his escape. He instituted legal proceedings against Burke, and evidently instructed the child what replies to make to questions put to her when the trial came on. The child, however, would not say in terms that Burke had injured or attempted to injure her, merely replying "yes" to all questions put to her; while the evidence of physicians that the marks of injury upon her person were produced in the manner charged was by no means decisive. Burke was, however, convicted and sent to prison. Upon learning recently that he would, not probably he liberated, he requested the privilege to address a letter to the General Assembly, stating the main facts of the case. This being accorded to him, he wrote a letter, in which he expressed the natural indignation of an honest man who feels that he is punished unjustly. He said that he asked no favors of the Legislature: he did not desire a pardon, for he had committed no crime. They might crush him, but they could not force from him any acknowledgment of guilt,

The Stramship James Adors.—A meeting of the passengers of the steamship James Adger, on her late trip to this city, was held, at which resolutions were passed expressive of their high appreciation of the conduct of Captain Dickieson, Mr. Emerson M. Barritt, the first, and Mr. Henry P. Powers the second engineer, on the occasion of the accident to the machinery of the vessel. It was also determined to present the first and second engineers with a gold watch in memory of the event, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to ——, engineer of the steamship James Adger, by the passengers on beard, for his courage and skill in saving the ship and passengers from imminent peril, on the 20th June, 1853." The thanks of the passengers were also tendered to Captain Benrett, of the atemathip Oaprey, for his valuable avistance in towing the James Adger to the Capes of the Delaware.

The Passengers of the William and Mark.—The bal-

Delaware.

THE PASSENGERS OF THE WILLIAM AND MARY.—The balance of the passengers of the ship William and Mary arrived at New Orleans, on the 29th ultime, in the British schooner Clyde. They number twenty-five. The following are their names:—William Fitsgerald, Ann Fitsgerald, James Forrist, D. Doyle, Pat Sealy, James Burk, G. Morbof, James Kinkinger, Anton Analed, A. Bing, James Kocpha, Rudolph Sontes, Valentine Effinger, Ann Bell, T. Turnur, Hugh Fitspatrick, John Dolard, Dennis Callaghan, Ewserd Doberty, Lake Stewart, Labella Stewart, Anne Stewart, Sifas Stewart, Pat Heron, Philip Fitspatrick.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS OF THE

CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY. THE POURTH OF JULY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Day in Portsmo, vth.

The Way They Cele brated the

The Sons of Portsmonth at Their Birthplace. Grand Entertainment to Two Th ousand

Guests. SPEECHES, TOASTS, AND SENTIMENTS.

THE CELEBRATION IN BOSTON-

Swiendid Speech of the Hon. Edward Everett,

&c., &c., &c.

Our Special Report.

POMPHMOUTH, N. H., July 5, 2 868. I have all ready sent you an account of the great p reparations which were made here for the celebration of the Fourth, but in fails to give an adequate idea of the real ity The patriotism, hospitality and generosity for which a most beautiful of all New Hampskire cities is itse guished, was never more strongly exhibited than on the occasion, except when her sons rallied round the standard of independence, in the great struggle for freedom with the mother country. Then hundreds of her brave and devoted citizens went forth, never to return—they feat: fighting in the sacred cause of liberty, and their ren now lie mouldering beneath the green grass. The now he mousering cancair the green grass. The stormy days of that eventful and glorious time have been followed by a period of peace and general prosperity, and each succeeding Fourth of July beholds the country rapidly advancing to the highest rank among the nations of the earth. in the intelligence of the people, and material, and politi-cal strength. Hundreds of the Sons of Portsmouth lefttheir rative city years ago, to fight the battle of life-tocontend on those fields where industry, enterprize and talent, are the only arms employed, and where the victory is always a bloodless one. Portsmouth has swelled the ranks of the great commercial cities of the country— New York, Boston and other places, and her sons now occapy high stations in the various pursuits of life. Many of them had not seen the home of their childhood for several years; they had left it mere boys, but boys having the hearts of men in their breasts, and determined to gain honorable and prominent positions in society. It was gratifying to see them as they entered their native city with full hearts and elastic steps, and the proud consciousness that hearts and elastic steps, and the proud consciousness that the dream of their young ambition had been realised. As they pressed again the hands of the friends from whom they had been so long separated, those tears that bespeak the true hearted man welled into their eyes, and they forgot in that moment of deep and grateful emotions the many trials and bardships which they had encountered and overcome. Their re-union on the nation's birthday will, we have no doubt, be productive of the most beneficial effects, not only upon themselves

From the threatening aspect which the day were at its commencement, it was feared that the procession and the entertainment in the great tent would be directed of the fine effect which they were so well calculated to produce. But before noon the sky cleared; and the weather turned out as favorable as the most es menced moving about eleven o'clock, the New York de legation and the municipal authorities of Portsmouth from the city, called Frenchman's Lane, to receive the

a precedent for a similar celebration of many

RECEPTION OF THE BOSTON DELEGATION. They had not long to wait for the Bostonians, who w heartily welcomed by Mayor Walker, in the following

heartily welcomed by Mayor Walker, in the following brief and appropriate remarks:—
Sons of Portsmouth, resident in Boston—On this anniversary of our national independence, we bid you an earnest, heartleit welcome to our city, and year birth place. Words are not sdequate to express fully what our hearts feel. Never, perhaps, has any overt been anticipated with more grateful joy by all our citizens, without distinction of sect or party, thas this your return to the cense of your childhood; and I am but uttering the feeling which swells in ten thousand hearts at this new hour, when I say welcome, sons of Portsmouth, welcomes scenes of your childhood; and I am but uttering the feeling which swells in ten thousand hearts at this new hour, when I say welcome, sons of Portamouth, welcome here. Some of you have been long away; you have passed through many and great changes; you have become residents in larger cities—cities of greater political and commercial importance—have rises to posts of honor and influence there, and we rejoice in your success. But we have your presence with us to day as a proof that no change or elevation has obliterated the memory of this your native city, or cooled the arder of your affections for this, the home from which you went forth. You miss to day many a familiar countenance and many a well known form. But you stand amiliat the scenes of your earliest days; walk the same screets which you then tred look upon the hones of your infact; upon the school houses in which you first worshipped (fod, and the graves of your fathers. Bound by so many tender and hallowed associations to this city, it can never be that it will cease to have a place in your memories and hearts. And, surely, as we fook upon you, gathered hars, surely may Portamouth be proud of her sons. And if she cannot vie with other cities in the rapidity of her growth, the extent of her commerce and her political influence, she may safely challenge any city in the land to a comparison with her in what is of far more worth, the virtue of her daughters and the enter-price of her stons. Again, we welcome you, one and all; we welcome you home. May the scenes of this day re-kindle the affection of days long passed, and be the theme of pleasant memories for days and years to come.

Mr. Gookin, of Boston replied, returning the thanks of the daysettine feet he here.

hr. Gookin, of Boston replied, returning the thanks of the delegation for the hospitable and warm reception which had been tendered to them, and expressed in a held their friends and the scenes of their childhood. When Mr. Gookin concluded, nine cheers were given

in the following order:

Aid. Chief Marahal. Aid.
Band of Music.

Ist Artillery Company, under command of Captain George W. Toele.
Committee of Arrangements.
Chaplain and Reader Declaration Independence.
Mayor and Ex Mayors of Portamouth.
Aldermen and City Clerk.
President and members of the Com. Council and Clerk.
Assessors, Overseers, and Superintendent of the Peer.
All other City Officers.
Master Harris, escorted by his former pupils.
Sherilf of Rockingham and Deputies.
His Excellency, the Governor of N. H. and suite.
Executive Council of N. H.
President of the Seaste and Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Members of the State Legislature.
Reverend Cergy.
Aid.
President of the United States.
Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine of U. S.
Naval Censtructor and Civil Engineer.
Officers of the United States and State Courts, and City-Justices.
Collector and Deputy Collector of the port of Portsmouth.

outh resident in Abrea Marshal.

Band of Music.

south resident in New York and Phitadelphia.

Giphia.

Gitzens generally.

Company of Continentals.

Cavaleade.

Marshal.

Aid.

INDUSTRIAL PROCESSION.

The industrial part of the procession was regarded with to state that the President, Governor of the State, and others were not there, although there was a place re-

mouth, Welcome." A company of the pupils of Market Harris, one of the oldest and most respected school masters in the city, to whom many of the most promi-